

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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**LEON HAYNIE,**

**Plaintiff,**

**-against-**

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, et al.,**

**Defendants.**  
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**SARAH NETBURN, United States Magistrate Judge:**

**TO THE HONORABLE PAUL A. CROTTY:**

Pro se plaintiff Leon Haynie has not provided the Court with a valid mailing address and has not taken any action to prosecute this case since June 18, 2015. By three separate orders, the Court has informed Haynie that it does not have his mailing address, and the Court has twice warned him that his failure to provide this information or otherwise prosecute his case could result in the dismissal of his claims.

Because Haynie has not contacted the Court to provide his address or taken any other action to prosecute this action since June 18, 2015, the Court recommends that his claims be dismissed without prejudice for failure to prosecute under Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

**BACKGROUND**

In May 2015, Haynie sued the New York Department of Correction and individual defendants alleging claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He filed his Complaint from a Department of Correction facility on Rikers Island. On June 17, 2015, after it came to the Court's attention that Haynie had been released from custody, the Court ordered Haynie to provide a valid mailing

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**15-CV-04000 (PAC)(SN)**

**REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION**

No objections have been filed to Magistrate Judge Netburn's Report and Recommendation ("R&R") dated November 25, 2015. The Court adopts the R&R and directs the Clerk of Court to enter judgment dismissing the case without prejudice, pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) (3) I find that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith.

SO ORDERED – 12-30-15



Paul A. Crotty, U.S.D.J.

address within 30 days. On June 18, 2015, Haynie submitted a form listing his address as “Apt # 322, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11207,” without providing a street name. ECF No. 13. On June 19, 2015, the Court ordered Haynie to provide a complete address. Haynie did not reply. On August 4, 2015, the Court again ordered Haynie to provide his full address and instructed him to advise the Court whether he intends to pursue this action. The Court warned that a failure to respond by September 30, 2015, could result in dismissal for failure to prosecute. Haynie did not reply. On September 19, 2015, the Court entered another order instructing Haynie to provide his contact information and warned him for a second time that a failure to do so could result in dismissal of his claims. Haynie did not respond.

### **DISCUSSION**

A plaintiff has a general obligation to prosecute his case diligently. See Lyell Theatre Corp. v. Loews Corp., 682 F.2d 37, 43 (2d Cir. 1982). A court may dismiss the action, pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, for failure to prosecute if the plaintiff fails to meet this obligation. In fact, “[a] plaintiff[’]s lack of diligence alone is enough for dismissal.” West v. City of New York, 130 F.R.D. 522, 526 (S.D.N.Y. 1990) (citation omitted). A pro se plaintiff, however, “should be granted special leniency regarding procedural matters.” LeSane v. Hall’s Sec. Analyst, Inc., 239 F.3d 206, 209 (2d Cir. 2001).

Although Rule 41(b) provides that “a defendant may move to dismiss the action or any claim against it” when a plaintiff fails to prosecute the case or to comply with a court order, the court need not wait for a defendant to file such a motion. See Link v. Wabash R.R. Co., 370 U.S. 626, 629 (1962). Moreover, the court is not required to provide notice of the dismissal. “[S]uch dismissal is largely a matter of the judge’s discretion.” See West, 130 F.R.D. at 524. Indeed, because district courts are “necessarily vested” with the control required “to manage their own

affairs so as to achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases,” the court may even dismiss an action *with* prejudice when a plaintiff fails to prosecute his case. Link, 370 U.S. at 629-31.

In deciding whether to dismiss an action for failure to prosecute, the court must consider five factors: “(1) the duration of the plaintiff’s failure to comply with the court order, (2) whether plaintiff was on notice that failure to comply would result in dismissal, (3) whether the defendants are likely to be prejudiced by further delay in the proceedings, (4) a balancing of the court’s interest in managing its docket with the plaintiff’s interest in receiving a fair chance to be heard, and (5) whether the judge has adequately considered a sanction less drastic than dismissal.” Baptiste v. Sommers, 768 F.3d 212, 216 (2d Cir. 2014) (quoting Lucas v. Miles, 84 F.3d 532, 535 (2d Cir. 1996)). Of these factors, no particular one is generally dispositive. Id. (citing Nita v. Connecticut Dep’t of Env’tl. Prot., 16 F.3d 482, 485 (2d Cir. 1994)).

While a district court is not required to address each of these factors in its written decision by a list of “robotic incantations,” id. at 217 (quoting United States v. Crosby, 397 F.3d 103, 113 (2d Cir. 2005)), the court at a minimum must provide a reason for the dismissal. See Grace v. New York, 10 Civ. 3853 (LTS)(GWG), 2010 WL 3489574, at \*2 (Sept. 7, 2010), report and recommendation adopted, 2010 WL 4026060 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 14, 2010).

The Court first informed Haynie that his mailing address was not complete and valid on June 19, 2015, but Haynie has not responded to any Court orders since that date. In its August 4, 2015 Order, the Court provided Haynie with notice that this Court would recommend that his claims be dismissed for failure to prosecute if he did not contact the Court. The Court warned Haynie a second time on September 19, 2015. Haynie’s failure to respond over the period of five months, even after warnings that his case could be dismissed for failure to prosecute, justify

dismissal. But because Haynie is pro se, I recommend that his claims be dismissed without prejudice so that he has every opportunity for a day in court.

This report and recommendation provides plaintiff further notice and another opportunity to be heard before the District Judge.

### **CONCLUSION**

For these reasons, I recommend that all claims asserted by Haynie be DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE, pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

**SO ORDERED.**

  
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SARAH NETBURN  
United States Magistrate Judge

DATED: New York, New York  
November 25, 2015

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### **NOTICE OF PROCEDURE FOR FILING OBJECTIONS TO THIS REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

The parties shall have fourteen days from the service of this Report and Recommendation to file written objections pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. See also Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), (d) (adding three additional days when service is made under Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(C), (D), (E), or (F)). A party may respond to another party's objections within fourteen days after being served with a copy. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(2). Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court, with courtesy copies delivered to the chambers of the Honorable Paul A. Crotty, at the Daniel Patrick Moynihan U.S. Courthouse, 500 Pearl Street, New York, New York 10007, and to any opposing parties. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), 6(d), 72(b). Any requests for an extension of time for filing

objections must be addressed to Judge Crotty. The failure to file these timely objections will result in a waiver of those objections for purposes of appeal. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), 6(d), 72(b); Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985).